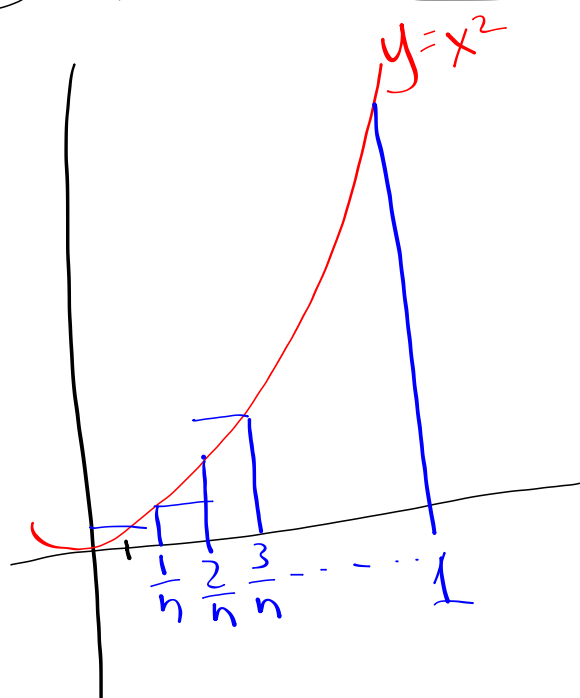


## 5.3) The Definite Integral

day 67



Area =  
 $y = x^2$   
from 0  
to 1

$$\frac{1}{n} (h_1 + h_2 + h_3 + \dots + h_n)$$

## The Definite Integral, part 1

day 67

the area under a non-negative valued function  $f(x)$  above the  $x$ -axis, from  $x=a$  to  $x=b$  is written

$$(\#) \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} (f(x_k^*))$$

And  
"means!"

if the limit exists

do not confuse with

$x_k \rightarrow$  An  $x$ -value in the  $k^{\text{th}}$  sub-interval  
 $x \rightarrow$  doesn't matter

(family of functions)

$\int f(x) dx$  which means "antiderivative" of  $f(x)$

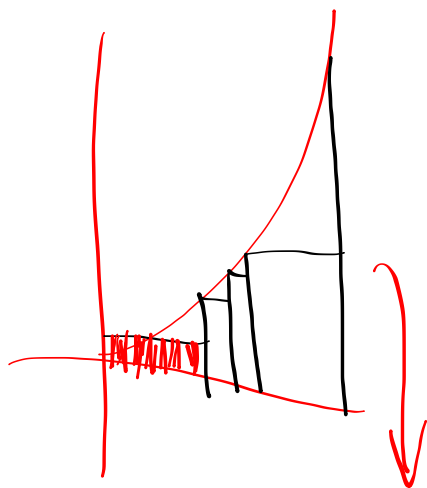
-----Part 2.

day 67

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_{\text{width}} \underbrace{f(x_k^*)}_{\text{height}}$$

changed to

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta x_k f(x_k^*)$$



The definite integral, part 3 and final day 67

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\Delta x_k \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta x_k f(x_k^*)$$

"mesh size"  
 $\rightarrow 0$

This general way of dividing an interval into sub-intervals is called partitioning.

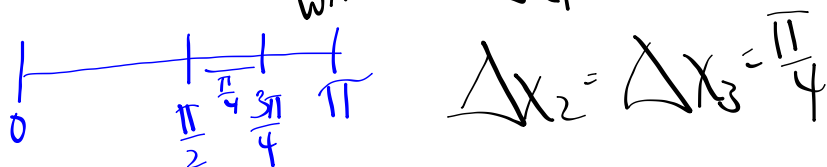
A specific example is called a partition

An example (approximation)

day 67

Approximate the area under  $y = \sin x$   
from 0 to  $\pi$ ,

using a partition of 3 sub-intervals  
with  $\Delta x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$



$$\text{Approximate area} = \sum_{k=1}^3 \Delta x_k f(x_k^*)$$

$$= \Delta x_1 f(x_1^*) + \Delta x_2 f(x_2^*) + \Delta x_3 f(x_3^*)$$

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{\pi}{2}(\sin(0)) + \frac{\pi}{4}\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) + \frac{\pi}{4}\left(\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}(0) + \frac{\pi}{4}(1) + \frac{\pi}{4}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &= \frac{\pi}{2}(\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})) + \frac{\pi}{4}(\sin(\frac{3\pi}{4})) + \frac{\pi}{4}(\sin(\pi)) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{8} + 0 \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{MP} = \frac{\pi}{2}\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) + \frac{\pi}{4}\left(\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{8}\right)\right) + \frac{\pi}{4}\left(\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{8}\right)\right)$$

4.7/52)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$

strategy for  $\infty - \infty$   
1 fraction  
or  
pant

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{1} \cdot \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - (x^2 + 1)}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$= 0$

day 67

4.7/45)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \csc x$

$0 \leftarrow$   $\rightarrow \infty = \text{infinity}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\csc x}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

LH

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\csc x \cot x}{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{\csc x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x}$$

LH

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$= 1$



4.7/48

day 67

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\csc(\frac{1}{x})] [e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1)}{\frac{1}{\csc(\frac{1}{x})}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\csc(\frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1)}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\sin(\frac{1}{x})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{1}{x})}{\cos(\frac{1}{x}) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{1}{x})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\cos(\frac{1}{x})} = \frac{e^0}{\cos(0)} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

4.7/55)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln x^{2x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{(2x)(\ln x)}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2x)(\ln x)}$$

LH

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{2x}}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{2}{(2x)^2}}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{4x^2}{x}}{-2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -2x} = e^0 = 1$$

day 67  
for indeterminate forms

$$\frac{1^\infty, 0^0, \infty^0}{\text{use ln or m.p.}}$$

use ln  
or m.p.  
 $e^{\ln}$